THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

STARTLING RECORD OF CRIME

Exposure of a Most Extensive System of Forgeries.

ALLEGED AUTHORS ARRESTED.

New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington Banks Victimized.

$250,000 PROBABLY RECOVERED.

One of the Arrested Parties Turns State Evidence.

The detective police of this city have just succeeded in ferreting out the authors of one of the most extensive series of forgeries ever perpetrated in this country. One of them, turning State evidence, disclosed an organized plan of forgery, which showed that some of the banks of this city and in various parts of the State, as well as in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington had been heavy sufferers.

Some six weeks since, Superintendent Kennedy was notified of the existence of extensive forgeries that had been committed on certain banks, some of them to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars. The operations of these were so successful that the following-named parties were suspected of being concerned in the business:—Walter Patterson, Michael O'Brien, Ira Garvadier, alias Garvadia, George F. Coughlin, Hugh McNellis, John St. Clair, and Spencer Pettus. The first four were promptly arrested, but the remainder are at large. The complaint upon which they were brought before Judge Dowling is one involving the signing of a check for $25,127·50, in the name of Richard D. Lathrop, a well-known merchant of New York.

Patterson, who is a man about forty years of age, is a native of Philadelphia, and he has been known for twenty-five years past as a forger of the most dangerous description, being a bold and skilful operator, and a most excellent imitative penman, and a sharp business man. He has served several terms in the Pennsylvania and New York State Prisons, and is now under indictment in this city for forging the name of Simeon Draper, present collector of the port, to a check for $1000.

In addition to the $25,000 forged on Mr. Lathrop, were the following:—

Mechanics' Bank, of New York	$3,140
do do do	$41,000
do do do	$9,000
Merchants' Bank	$20,385
Pacific Bank	$9,000

These checks all appeared to be duly stamped and certified to, and had every appearance of genuineness. It is supposed the aggregate amounts of moneys thus obtained will not fall short of from $250,000 to $300,000. George F. Conkling turned State evidence, and his testimony will be found with that of the others, which is given below. It will be found very interesting.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY F. VAIL.

Henry F. Vail, of No. 7 West Thirty-first street, testified that on September 22, 1864, the annexed check, purporting to have been drawn by Richard D. Lathrop on the Mechanics' Bank, for the sum of $25,127·50, payable to the order of W. A. Weed, was presented to Samuel C. Moore, the private clerk of deponent, who is cashier of the Bank of Commerce, in New York, in a note addressed to deponent, requesting the value in United States seven-thirty treasury notes; that the said Moore, in accordance with the request contained in said note, inclosed the treasury notes required to the address of W. A. Weed, as directed, and handed the same to the messenger who brought the notes; that the said annexed check is a forgery in every particular, and from information which deponent has received he believes that the said check was so sent, as aforesaid, by Spencer Pettus, Walter Patterson, Hugh McNellis, Michael O'Brien, John St. Clair, James Wilkins, George F. Conkling, and Ira Gavadier; and the above treasury notes so sent were received by said above-mentioned persons.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL C. MOORE.

Samuel C. Moore, of No. 118 West Eighteenth street, testifies that he is the confidential clerk to the Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, in the city of New York; that on September 21, 1864, while deponent was at his desk in the cashier's office, a boy entered with a note which he handed to James E. Vail, Jr., who handed the same to Mr. Vail, the cashier of the bank; that said cashier opened the said note and read it to a Mr. Duer who was then present; the cashier handed the deponent the note which is hereto annexed and marked "Ex-McG." and directed him to reply to it, and give figures required, which deponent did, and handed the answer, which is also hereto annexed, and marked "B, ex," to the said boy; that on the next day deponent was in the cashier's office, alone, when the said boy again came and handed deponent an unsealed note, addressed to the cashier, Mr. Vail, which deponent opened; it proved to be deponent's answer to the note of H. W. Weed, of the day before, and mentioned herein, with a note on the back, also inclosing a check for $25,127·50; that said check is now shown and annexed to the affidavit of Mr. Vail; deponent then went to the vault of the bank and took out twenty-five notes of $1000 each, Nos. 69 to 93, inclusive, and placed them in an envelope, addressed to H. W. Weed, and handed the same to the boy; deponent has since inquired as to the said check, and finds that the same is a forgery, and that the certification of the Mechanics' Bank is also a forgery.

The following is the note marked "Exhibit A," which is referred to in Mr. Moore's affidavit:—

LATHROP, LUDINGTON, & CO., NOS. 23 AND 25 PARK PLACE, AND 20 AND 22 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—H. F. VAIL, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I am requested by Mrs. William Whitney, of Morristown, New Jersey, to inquire relative to an investment in the new seven thirty United States Treasury loan, and as she desires them for a reserve or retention, will you be kind enough to purchase for her the exact amount of $25,000, with accrued interest, say delivered to-morrow, if now ready. Referring you to Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co., I am yours respectfully, H. W. WEED.

[EXHIBIT B.—EX-McG.]

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK, September 21.—H. W. WEED, Esq.—Dear Sir:—We have now received notes on Paris, ready for delivery, and in reply for the sum of $25,000, payable to-morrow, will be—Notes, $25,000; interest on same 12 (20 days), $100; $25,100; less ⅛ or return, $12·50; leaving $25,127·50. Yours respectfully, SAMUEL C. MOORE, for Cashier.

H. F. VAIL, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I inclose the amount as per bill of yesterday, with interest to date, for $25,000 seven-thirty treasury notes, which you will please send to myself, in sizes to suit your convenience, $1000 and $500 preferred, and oblige, yours respectfully, H. W. WEED.

George F. Conklin, one of the forgers, turned State evidence, and testified as follows:—

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE F. CONKLIN.

George F. Conklin testified:—I live in the city of New York; I am acquainted with Spencer Pettus, Walter Patterson, Hugh McNellis, Michael O'Brien, and Edward St. Clair; I have seen Jas. Wilkins, but am not acquainted with him; I know Ira Gavadier (witness was here shown the check annexed to the papers); about the 22d of September I met Spencer Pettus, Walter Patterson, Hugh McNellis, and Michael O'Brien at Collins' Hotel, corner of West and Canal streets, in a room up stairs over the parlor; I don't remember any one being present but those I have stated; there was a check written, signed, and stamped; I don't remember the date; the amount was twenty-five thousand dollars, and between one and two hundred dollars more; I saw it signed and stamped; Richard D. Lathrop was the name signed to it; it was signed by Walter Patterson; Mr Patterson put the stamp on; there was a mark made inside the certificate by Spencer Pettus; I saw Ira Garadier the day before at Brainerd's billiard-room in Fourth avenue; Walter Patterson, Spencer Pettus, Garadier, and myself were together; there was a letter written there; it was written on paper with the heading of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.; it was directed to Mr. Vail, Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, and signed "H. W. Weed;" I bought the paper at the request of the others; Spencer Pettus wrote the letter; the letter, I believe, was given to Ira Gavadier; we all went down together; Patterson went with me; we went to No. 61 Liberty street and met the other parties there; Patterson and Pettus remained there; Ira and myself went up Nassau street to the Park Hotel; Ira spoke to a boy; I was inside the hotel; the boy was coming up Nassau street, going towards the City Hall; I did not hear what was said to the boy; I saw Ira give the boy the letter; the boy went down Nassau street; Gavadier came into the hotel; I then walked down Nassau street, and saw the boy go in and come back from the bank; he remained in the bank fifteen minutes; I followed the boy back, and saw him talking with Gavadier in front of the hotel; I don't know what became of the boy; I saw Ira at No. 61 Liberty street; the same party were there; I remained there but a few moments, and we separated; the next morning we were to meet at Davis's, [illegible] near the Collins Hotel; I went up to High [illegible] to see Mike O'Brien; I met him at the [illegible]; I went up to tell him that Patterson and Pettus wanted to see him; he at first did not say whether he would come down or not, but finally said he would; I did not tell O'Brien what they wanted; I went to Davis' the next morning; some of them were there when I got there; we sat there a spell, and went to the Collins'; I went there first, and met them at the room in Collins'; they were filling up a check when I got there, and then took place what I have before stated about the check; I don't remember who took the checks; Ira was to be down at a certain time, and we waited for him until we found he was not coming; then we went over towards Nassau street; Spencer, Pettus, Patterson, McNellis, O'Brien, and myself went over; McNellis, O'Brien, and myself went to the Park Hotel; the understanding was that Pettus and Patterson were to be at No. 61 Liberty street; I was to show O'Brien the boy that O'Brien was talking to the day before; when we got there I looked, but did not see the boy; then I looked around and saw the boy looking at some pictures in a paper stand; Hugh McNellis spoke to the boy, but I did not hear what he said; O'Brien gave the boy a black bank book to carry documents in; I then saw the boy go down Nassau street, into the Bank of Commerce; Hugh McNellis went into the bank after him; the boy was in the bank about twenty minutes; I saw him when he came out; he had a large envelope and the book in his hand; he went up Nassau street towards the Park Hotel; O'Brien met him after he had gotten a short distance from the bank, and took the book and envelope, and then went towards Broadway, and the boy to the hotel; I did not see O'Brien that day again; I saw him a few days after at the intersection of Lafayette place and Fourth streets, in company with Hugh McNellis; I saw Pettus a day or two afterwards; I saw Patterson that day at the Collins Hotel; he met me at the intersection of Lafayette place and Fourth street; Mike O'Brien was to be there, but I did not see him, and shortly after, while I was there, Patterson came in; he gave me five $1000 seven thirty Treasury notes; I never heard anything about the drawing of Treasury notes; he said when he handed me the notes, "That's for you;" I did not observe the number; I did not see the boy until sometime after; the boy who sits here is the one (witness indicated the boy McLaughlin); O'Brien, I think, did not have any beard; if he did, it was not a day's growth.

The hour being late when the examination of the foregoing witness had completed his testimony, Judge Dowling adjourned the further hearing until to-day, and committed Walter Patterson, Michael O'Brien, Ira Gavadier, and Hugh McNellis to the Tombs to await further developments. Meantime, the detective police hope to secure, not only other prisoners, but money as well.—*New York World, to-day.*

THE RECENT ELECTION.

MARYLAND.

We have received the following additional returns of the election in this State:—

WORCESTER COUNTY.—The official returns from this county give McClellan 1305, and Lincoln 661 votes; majority for McClellan 843.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The official returns from Washington county give Lincoln 2984, and McClellan 1402; Lincoln's majority 1582, instead of 1566, as before reported. The vote for Swann is 3003, for Chambers 1381; majority for Swann 1622; majority for Cox 1637; majority for Randall 1634.

TALBOT COUNTY.—The names of the members elect of the House of Delegates from Talbot county are James Valliant and H. B. Leaverton.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.—The official returns from Queen Anne's county give Lincoln 384 votes, and McClellan 1483; majority for McClellan, 1099, instead of 1084 as before reported.

THE STATE.—From the returns lately received the home vote of the State gives Lincoln 7003 majority, with Montgomery and Dorchester counties to be heard from, without including the majority of 2658 for Lincoln, on the soldiers' vote.

ILLINOIS.

Eighty counties have been heard from which give aggregate majorities as follows:—

Lincoln	45,671
McClellan	17,783
Majority for Lincoln	27,888

The remaining twenty-two counties in 1860 gave Douglas a total majority of 7464, and Lincoln 6281—majority in favor of Douglas, 1183. Should there be no changes favorable to Mr. Lincoln in the counties yet to be heard from, he will yet carry the State by over 25,000 majority. Taking into consideration the gains which have prevailed in other counties, only the most stupendous frauds of the Copperheads in importing Rebel bushwhackers and guerillas to vote for McClellan can prevent Mr. Lincoln from carrying the State by at least this majority.

IOWA.

It is estimated now that the total majority for Lincoln in Iowa, including the soldiers' vote, will not be less than 40,000.

MINNESOTA.

A despatch from St. Paul shows unexpected gains in that State. It is thought now that the majority for Lincoln in the State will reach 9000.

WISCONSIN.

The Union majority in Wisconsin is estimated at fully 8000, to be still further increased by the soldiers' vote. General Paine is elected to Congress from the Milwaukee district.

MICHIGAN

Copperheads concede that Michigan has gone Union by 10,000.

MISSOURI.

In Missouri five Union Congressmen are certainly elected, viz., Blow, Boyd, McClurg, Loan, and Anderson. The vote in the interior, especially in the track of the Rebel General Price's invasion, is almost unanimous for Lincoln.

KENTUCKY.

The statement that Kentucky is among the States that have given their electoral votes for McClellan is, as yet, a mere surmise. We have seen nothing that settles the point, nor can anything be known on the subject until the soldiers' vote is counted. If Kentucky is saved from this disgraceful position, and does not prove to be a straggler from the ranks of the army of freedom and advancing civilization, McClellan is reduced to the denouement of having received all his pittance of electoral vote from two States that refused to permit their soldiers to vote. If he has any sensibility we think he must feel like calling on the mountains of Orange to fall on him and hide him from the avenging wrath of a free people.—*Louisville Ky. Press.*

TENNESSEE.

But four votes were polled in the city of Memphis for McClellan.

GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN.

His Position in the Regular Army—Date of His Commission.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—An erroneous impression has gone forth that General Sheridan has been created the senior Major-General in the regular army of the United States, and that he has actually taken up General McClellan's rank along with his vacated position. Army officers and those acquainted with the regulations of the army need have no explanation of this matter, but the masses may not understand the subject perfectly, and hence I send the relative rank of several General officers of the regular army as they appear upon the official rolls:—

1. Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant.
2. Major-General H. W. Halleck.
3. Major-General W. T. Sherman.
4. Major-General George G. Meade.
5. Major-General P. H. Sheridan.
6. Brigadier-General W. S. Rosecrans.
7. Brigadier-General G. H. Thomas.
8. Brigadier-General W. S. Hancock.

Then follow a number of others who have been appointed to the rank of brigadier who are yet to be confirmed, as is General Sheridan in his rank as *fourth* major-general in the regular army. His commission and rank date from November 8, consequently any one appointed previously is his superior in rank.

—A presentation of a boat, gun, and fishing rod to a son of one of the old aristocratic families of Wales took place recently. The name of the recipient was Thomas Lloyd Ariwyl; the event was the celebration of his majority; and to show the feeling among the Welsh aristocracy regarding our country, the boat presented was christened the *Rearsarge*.

—A Scottish nobleman, the Earl of Cavan, has been of late delivering religious addresses in Orkney and Shetland, which are described as characterized by considerable earnestness and unaffected simplicity. It is clear that the speaker is deeply imbued with the spirit of the religion he professes.

THIRD EDITION

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

Gen. Sheridan's Commission.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT SHERMAN.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

TUMBLE IN GOLD.

TO-DAY'S LEGAL, FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

THE MILITARY STATUS.

Important Events at Hand—The Winter Campaign to be a Vigorous One—Decline in the Price of Gold—The Causes—Proximity of Peace, &c.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—We have indications here that we are on the eve of the transpiration of the most important events of the war. There can be no doubt that General Grant will, in a very few days, strike a blow that must stagger our enemy, if it does not wound him beyond recovery. General Sheridan will not long be quiescent, and his victory will probably be first heralded to the loyal people of the United States.

General Sherman has been heard from, but the details of the progress of his expedition are not proper for publication at this time. Suffice it to say that he is prosecuting a work that will surprise the North when the history of the advance is written. He strikes at a very different goal from that hitherto generally designated in the Northern and Southern papers. The success of the movement is even now beyond peradventure, owing to discoveries made and advantages gained.

Every other military column is pushing forward, and it is quite evident that General Grant will make the winter campaign an active one, although victories will be gained before the frost ruins the roads.

The telegraph has informed us of the fall in the premium on gold in New York. One cause of this is found in the above-mentioned statement of facts, touching army operations. Another, that the Secretary of the Treasury will soon begin to "shut down" on the "gamblers" with more than a mere "flash in the pan," by an admirable and effective national arrangement.

The idea that peace will return to us early next year gains strength and supporters among financiers, and this affects the gold market perceptibly. Peace will come sooner than many persons imagine at present. A large number of prisoners will soon be exchanged.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 15.—The steamer *Amanda Winants*, sent in search of the barges that broke loose from the *Andrew Harder* on the night of the 13th instant, has returned, and Captain Williams reports having searched in vain for the missing boats. He found the eastern shore of Virginia strewn with railroad ties, supposed to be those with which the barges were laden.

Four men were on board these barges, and are believed to have perished. Their names are not known here.

There is no news from the front.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The transport *Continental*, from New Orleans on the 10th, arrived at this port to-day.

The *Continental* brings as passengers several officers of the Mexican patriot army.

The files of papers brought by the steamer contain no news of military or naval movements.

The *Continental* brought official Government despatches.

Death of a United States Judge.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 27.—John Pitman, who has been for forty years a judge of the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island, was found dead in bed this morning. He was on the bench yesterday, but in very feeble condition. He was eighty years of age.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 17.

General Butler.

General Butler left here last night, at 9 o'clock, on his despatch boat *Greyhound*, to resume command of the Army of the James, which has been under command of General Terry during General Butler's absence.

The Lost Barges.

The propeller *Andrew Harder* has arrived [illegible]re and reports that the two barges, laden with railroad ties, which broke away from her in Chesapeake Bay, during the gale of the 13th, were lost, having sunk.

The four men on board the barges were saved by the *Harder* and brought up to Alexandria.

Smugglers Captured.

On Tuesday night a picket of the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, stationed at the Great Falls of the Potomac, captured two men while attempting to smuggle goods into Virginia. One of the men seized is Thomas Riley and the other is the notorious smuggler "Lucky" Davis, alias W W. Hill, who has hitherto escaped detection by his shrewdness.

Health of Mr. Stanton.

Secretary Stanton is somewhat better to-day, and is able to transact some business at his residence, but by the advice of his physician does not yet leave his house.

Nineteenth Corps.

Major-General Emory has been assigned to the permanent command of the 19th Army Corps.

Cotton from Arizona.

Commissioner Dole has received a fine specimen of cotton grown by the Pimas, a tribe of Indians in Arizona.

New Mexico.

The Pueblo de Isleta, in New Mexico, for which the acting Commissioner of the General Land Office has just prepared a patent, contains one hundred and ten thousand acres.

Gold Gamblers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has had a rod in pickle for the gold gamblers for several days past which is pretty certain to fall upon their heads with stunning force ere many days elapse.

Sayings of Rumor.

The rumor market is heavily stocked with the following programme:—E. M. Stanton, Chief Justice; B. F. Butler, Secretary of War; Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury; S. P. Chase, Minister to England. The "new slate" finds semi-official indorsers in divers quarters, and is very generally credited.

The Defeated Governor.

The petty malignity of Horatio Seymour has cropped out in a new direction. Captain Charles H. Palmer, 6th New York Heavy Artillery, was lately promoted to be a Major for meritorious conduct. He was summoned as a witness for the Government in the North case and compelled to testify. For obeying this summons Governor Seymour has revoked his commission.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 17.—A fire broke out this morning in the upper story of the east wing of the Fountain Hotel, in Light street, which, however, did not extend beyond three or four rooms before it was subdued. Considerable damage was done by water. The hotel is full of guests, and it caused great consternation. Damage probably two thousand dollars.

The case of Mrs. Hutchins has been decided upon by the Commission, but not officially announced from headquarters. There seems but little hope for her. A long confinement in prison with a heavy fine may be the result.

The train due here at 8 o'clock from Philadelphia has not yet arrived.

The rumors of Rebel raids into Western Maryland again are without much truth. No serious apprehensions of them. The citizens are armed and prepared for them.

Nothing special by the Norfolk boat.

Advices from Sheridan are highly encouraging.

Gold gamblers are greatly excited to-day.

A large number of soldiers are now returning to the front, all in good spirits, and rejoiced at Lincoln's re-election.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Flour has declined 5@10c.; sales of 10,000 bbls. at $[illegible] for State, $[illegible] for Ohio, and $[illegible] for Southern. Wheat has declined 2@3c.; sales of 15,000 bushels at $[illegible]. Pork heavy; sales of 1200 bbls at $[illegible]. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

Receipts of Flour 19,000 bbls. Wheat 72,000 bushels. Corn 13,000 bushels.

MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSISSIPPI.

Movements and Disposition of Hood's Army—Speculations as to Beauregard's Purposes.

NASHVILLE, November 12.—I telegraphed you a couple of days ago, that the whereabouts of Hood, or, more properly, Beauregard, was known by the proper authorities. This, General Webster, Sherman's Chief of Staff, permitted me to do. At that time the Rebel Army of the Tennessee had moved very little, and accomplished positively nothing since my last letter.

From what I can learn at headquarters, and through other sources, General Beauregard's headquarters are at Corinth—no doubt at the stately residence of Doctor Stout, where he hung out two years and a half ago. Hood commands in the field, and is still at Florence, Ala. Cheatham's Corps is at Florence, upon each side of the river; that portion of which is upon the north side extending in camp as far as Tuscumbia.

Stephen D. Lee's Corps is at Jackson, which is the northern terminus of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, over which the supplies for Beauregard's soldiers are transported. This corps, it is stated, moved into Jackson on the 4th instant, and commenced fortifying. This is a most fertile country, but most of the people who own large tracts of land in the country put in cotton this year, and forage, therefore, is represented as being very scarce.

Stewart's Corps, composed largely of Mississippians and Louisianians, is at Corinth, Jacinto, and Rienzi. These places are handsome towns, within fifteen miles of each other, extending along the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. It has been definitely ascertained that the entire force of Rebels, in the vicinity above mentioned, including Wheeler's cavalry, consists of about 28,000 fighting men. Forrest's forces, which are within two days' march of the Rebel headquarters, joined, would swell this number to 34,000.

Dick Taylor, who is said to be within hailing distance, has not more than six thousand infantry. Thus the whole Rebel Army of the Tennessee, which one year ago boasted of seventy-five thousand veteran warriors, cannot now upon a pinch muster more than forty thousand soldiers of qualities good, bad, and indifferent.

Really, General Sherman has kindly permitted Beauregard to reach the end of his rope. There may be a trap at the end, and the Rebel General-in-Chief may get into it. One fact I am aware of, whether Beauregard goes to Memphis, Western Kentucky, Middle Tennessee, or whether he intrenches himself at Corinth, is all the same to us. The further North and West he goes, the more crippled he will become, and the more desperate will be his situation.

THE FIGHT AT JOHNSONVILLE.

The wildest and most unheard-of exaggerations in regard to the fight at Johnsonville unfortunately found their way into certain newspapers, and were subsequently telegraphed broadcast all over the country. Instead of the Government suffering to the amount of six million of dollars, one million will exceed the total Government loss, most of which was destroyed upon the river.

The story of the destruction of vast stores and storehouses at Johnsonville, and its evacuation by our forces, are stories equally absurd, and found their way into respectable newspapers through the incoherent statements made by frightened steamboatmen, who saw nothing of what transpired on land, and knew very little of what took place on water, so uniformly successful and rapid had their escape been made from the scenes of strife.

At the time Forrest made his appearance at Fort Henry, just two weeks ago, there were a million dollars' worth of Government stores at Johnsonville. As I informed you in my last letter, all of this movable property was sent to this city in the succeeding three days, and but one steamboat load was transferred to the levee subsequently. Johnsonville is a new town, and has but few Government buildings as yet. It is a very important point, however, just now, and as soon as its danger was known, the garrison was reinforced by five thousand men, two thousand of whom were veterans, and two batteries of artillery.

The telegrams transmitted by the Associated Press agents at Cairo and Louisville, in regard to the river fights, and the destruction of Government and private property, are substantially correct; but the despatches concerning the land performances are egregious mistakes.

The facts, as regards what took place on land are briefly thus:—On the night of the 4th instant, Forrest cleared a place for ten pieces of artillery on the opposite side of the river to Johnsonville, and planted, or "sunk," as it is called, that number of guns. Early the next morning he opened upon the gunboat and other craft, and during the day knocked to thunder three tinclads and seven transports.

The next day he opened fire upon the town of Johnsonville, and shelled it vigorously for forty-eight hours, at the expiration of which time he ceased firing, and moved away. During this time a portion of Wheeler's cavalry made their appearance south of the fort, but finding the fort strong and well garrisoned, they returned to Florence.

During the shelling by Forrest every building but one was struck, that being the office of Captain C. C. Peck. Outside of this, with the exception of the destruction by shell and fire of two buildings, no other damage was done. There were few stores, either under cover, or on the levee, as I have before mentioned, and these were but slightly injured. The communication, both by railroad and telegraph, between here and Johnsonville, had been unharmed during the action, and the forts are being strengthened.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Possibly I may deem it not injudicious to mention something in regard to the movements of portions of General Sherman's armies in my next letter. I will reiterate what I telegraphed you a few days ago, that everything is working right; and if we achieve the successes which it is anticipated are to be the result of certain movements, the nation will be electrified at the announcement thereof.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A-RIDING IN A RAILROAD KEER.—Three things, it is said, a woman cannot do, viz.:—She cannot sharpen a pencil, she cannot tie up a parcel, she cannot carry an umbrella. There is a fourth thing she cannot do, viz.:—She cannot get into or out of a city passenger railway car properly. Observe the scene. A crowded car is coming along at full tilt. Female inside with a big bundle motions frantically to the conductor to stop at the next corner. Female with another big bundle waiting at the next corner for car to stop. The car approaches. It stops. Female with the first big bundle takes possession of the platform, and endeavors to get down. Female with the second big bundle meanwhile has taken possession of the lowest step, and has one foot on the platform. Greek has met Greek, and bundle has encountered bundle; but the Greeks in this case are very amicable, and each, in charming amity, is pressing onward, the one to the curbstone, the other to the haven of rest inside the car. The diplomacy of the conductor stands a severe ordeal, and the passengers look on in admiration, as though surveying the mortal combat of two Kilkenny cats. The affair is settled amicably at last, no one knows how. Moral—Female passengers especially should not attempt to enter a car until those getting out are clear of the platform.

A WORD FOR THE POOR.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The holidays are rapidly approaching. The fancy storekeepers have commenced to decorate their show windows with every variety of playthings; booksellers are replenishing their stock with reading suited for the holidays; the theatres and other places of amusement are preparing attractive plays—novelties for the public—and everywhere the usual Christmas and New Year gayeties of the city have begun to show their colors.

On Thursday next, Thanksgiving day, the festive season will be inaugurated. From that time until the New Year sets in, there will be a series of feasting and joymaking in thousands of houses in the North. But at the same time let our readers remember that there are thousands yet remaining in our midst who, during the past year, have been made to drink the bitter cup of sorrow and poverty. The demand that the war has made upon our inhabitants in the loss of life has extinguished the fire upon many a hearthstone, and made many widows and orphans among us.

At no time in the history of our country has it been so necessary for the wealthy classes to remember the poor. To these the kindly hearts of our people should ever extend, but at this season there is an additional inducement to do so. Soon the winter will be here with its biting frosts, its chilling winds, and its snow. With what sad hearts must the poor look forward to their advent! Luxury and comfort are not for them, unless private individuals furnish the means. Surely the wolf will come into these homes, unless those who are provided with abundant worldly means bar him out.

It is in the power of the poorest among us to relieve the wants of his more suffering neighbors. And when we remember that the most destitute among us are of that class whose husbands, brothers, and fathers have sacrificed their lives in the defence of our homes and firesides, we cannot as men refuse them the aid that they are so honestly entitled to. It hardly becomes us to term these offerings *charities*, because they have a right to them *as the price of life*. It is in this light our citizens should remember the poor during the coming festive season.

THOUGHTS ABOUT THE ARMY THANKSGIVING DINNER.—It is a certain fixed fact that our glorious soldiers in the field, and our gallant tars upon the water, in home ports, are to have a grand Thanksgiving dinner next Thursday. In several cities of the North turkeys are being gobbled up by the thousands, while there is no end to mince pies and the other luxuries belonging to a first-class dinner. While the turkeys are being dressed, the "meat" for the pies being minced, and the dough rolled out and formed for the reception of the delicious hash, one cannot help indulging a thought in relation to the grand spectacle that will be exhibited on this occasion.

While the feast will in the main be partaken of under cover, in tents, there is no doubt that if the weather is pleasant, much of it will be eaten by thousands in the open air. How ravenous the appetites of those who for several years past have been snapping their teeth on hard tack! Tender as a pump partridge or a reed-bird that can hardly elevate itself from the ground in consequence of its fatness, will these turkey wings and legs and marry-bones seem to our veterans. How rapidly will the "stuffing" disappear, and the mince pies and the other choice provisions that will be on hand!

Then, too, what witticisms will be uttered on all sides; with what electricity will hearts speak to hearts hundreds and thousands of miles away in the North! What bumper toasts will be drank to wives and mothers, and sweethearts at home, who, too, are revelling in the festivities of the day! and how the soldier's heart will keep the warmer within him, all through the rest of the year, for this testimonial of respect and esteem of the people at home. On the water, too, where our navy indulges in the same gayeties, the scene will also be an animated one.

We wonder if on this occasion some of our boys in blue will not toss over a leg of turkey to some half-starved "Johnny Reb" who stands on picket, seemingly, so far as an attack is concerned, just to listen to the merriment of our boys on the other side! Maybe, just to show the greybacks how our soldiers live, some one will share his rations in this respect.

Well, it is a fact that every man and woman in the North will all the better enjoy his or her Thanksgiving dinner from a knowledge of the fact that our soldiers are likewise feasting themselves.

PATENTS TO PHILADELPHIANS.—The following is a list of patents granted to citizens of Philadelphia for their respective inventions and improvements:—

William Adamson, for improved apparatus for purifying mineral oils.

Zebina Ellis, for improved furnace and cupola.

Zebina Ellis, for improved boiler for heating.

Daniel & George T. Jones, for improvements in wool-burring machines.

Dieterick W. Kobie, for improvements in artificial arms.

S. C. Lane, for improvements in stair-rods.

W. H. Reed, for improvements in fastening buttons to fabrics.

Louis Schauf, of Conshohocken, for forming sockets for terra cotta pipes.

Joseph Wood, of Red Bank, N. J., for improved shoe for car brakes.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Wolcott Calkins will be installed as pastor of this church next Sunday evening, by the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia. The Rev. Daniel March, D.D., Moderator, will preside and propose the constitutional questions; the charge to the pastor will be delivered by the Rev. R. E. Adams, D.D.; and the Rev. Albert Barnes will deliver the charge to the congregation. The Rev. Professor Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, will preach the sermon on the occasion. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, will officiate in this church next Sabbath morning.

VISIT FROM THE BOSTON AUTHORITIES.—This evening a Committee of the Boston City Council are expected to arrive in this city. The object of their visit is to secure iron and other material for the construction of their new City Hall, which, when completed, will be one of the finest edifices in the country. The Committee will proceed to the Phœnixville Iron Works, where they will contract for the furnishing of the iron. During their stay in this city our City Fathers will no doubt tender them the hospitalities of the city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning the body of an unknown man was found lying on the junction railroad track near Poplar street, Twenty-fourth Ward. He is supposed to have fallen off the train and been run over. He appeared to be about thirty years of age, and had the letters C. R. C. on his left wrist. He was dressed in a black beaver coat, plaid vest, purple and black pants, and black Kossuth hat. The body was removed to the Station House.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of city bounty to 62 men, of whom 57 were enlisted for three years, 3 for two years, and 2 for one year. They were credited as follows:—First Ward, 2; Fifth Ward, 1; Sixth Ward, 10; Seventh Ward, 1; Tenth Ward, 7; Eleventh Ward, 2; Twelfth Ward, 1; Thirteenth Ward, 4; Fifteenth Ward, 11; Eighteenth Ward, 4; Twenty-second Ward, 12; Twenty-third Ward, 5; Twenty-fourth Ward, 1.

RATHER BOLD.—This morning Hugh Rey was arrested upon the charge of having released some prisoners from the Nineteenth Ward Station House. It seems that two boys were locked up in one of the cells, and Rey asked permission to go down and see one of them, a relative of his. He watched his chance, slipped the bolt, and allowed the prisoners to escape. They were re-arrested. Rey was committed in default of $1000 bail by Alderman Clouds.

FIRE.—This morning, about quarter past 3 o'clock, a one-story brick structure at the southwest corner of Passyunk road and Federal street was destroyed by fire. The building was formerly used as a tavern, but recently has been unoccupied. It was owned by Mrs. McClain, and is supposed to have been set on fire.

FIREWORKS.—The exhibition of fireworks at Broad street, last night, in honor of the late political victory, was a very imposing one. The crowd assembled to witness the display was a very large one.

BEAUTIFUL PERIODICALS.—Mr. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, has our thanks for the latest copies of the London *Illustrated News, Illustrated Times, Punch, Once-a-Week, All the Year Round, &c. &c.*

PEDDLING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—An individual was arrested in the Twenty-fourth Ward yesterday, for peddling shoes without a license. He was fined ten dollars.

SWINDLING.—HENRY MCFADDEN is the name of an individual who shipped in the navy on the 2d of November. When entering the United States service, he appointed JOHN C. CALLAHAN his attorney to collect his bounty money, with instructions to pay it over to his wife. The money due the sailor was four hundred dollars. Mrs. MCFADDEN called upon CALLAHAN for the money, and he offered her one hundred dollars of it. This amount she would not take, but wanted the whole sum. A suit was brought against him, and yesterday he had a hearing at the Central Station; he was held for a further hearing.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—The mothers or other relatives of destitute orphans of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers and sailors, who reside within the city limits, are requested to meet the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans at the Union Benevolent Association on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of the present month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., to hear applications and make arrangements for the admission of said orphans into the schools and institutions provided for them by the State.

A GOLD MEDAL FROM PHILADELPHIA PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Several gentlemen of this city have lately gotten up a very handsome gold medal for President LINCOLN, and it was presented to him on Tuesday evening, by Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY. It bears on one side a bas-relief portrait of WASHINGTON, and on the other, the name of MR. LINCOLN. It also bears the inscription, "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, an honest man; the cruel demands his re-election, 1864." Mr. KELLEY made one of his usual happy efforts on the occasion referred to.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF GOLD.—The residence of Mr. Greer, at the corner of Eighth and Callowhill streets, was robbed last night of $2400 in gold and from $300 to $400 dollars in paper. The money was placed in Mr. Greer's possession by a deceased relative.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—This morning, at an early hour, 140 sick and wounded soldiers, from the hospitals in and around Baltimore, arrived at Broad and Prime streets. They were conveyed to the hospitals by the firemen's ambulances.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

A YANKEE TRICK.—A letter-writer from Atlanta says:—"The other day some Rebels were taken on the Savannah river while duck shooting, among whom was a captain in the Rebel army. Three of our chaps exchanged clothes with the prisoners, and by means of this disguise penetrated into the heart of Savannah, and returned safe. This and other circumstances have convinced General Sherman that he has men in his command capable of performing any manner of duty." This incident proves what dress will do in appearances. We believe that even a Rebel, dressed in a complete suit from Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price Clothing Store, under the Continental Hotel, would pass for a gentleman anywhere.

CHOICE CARAMELS.
Chocolate, Vanilla, Cocoanut, and
Punch Caramels. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

ENORMOUS DEMAND FOR THE "FLORENCE."—Since the opening of the elegant new warerooms in this city, at No. 630 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, by the Florence Sewing Machine Company, for the sale of their celebr

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864.

THE METROPOLIS AND QUAKER CITY.

It is certainly ludicrous to look over certain New York papers, and examine the peculiar manner in which they refute an argument. If the Metropolis is accused of any crime, instead of bringing forward proof of the contrary, they eagerly look at Philadelphia, and, like children, excuse themselves on the ground that the "Quaker City did so." Notwithstanding their great boast of metropolism and superiority, they are continually quoting our actions.

The *World* of yesterday, speaking of the late election, says:—"The people who berate "New York (for polling 110,000 votes), over-"look the very important fact that the Re-"publican city of Philadelphia, at the late "election, polled over *ninety-two thousand* "votes, or within about eighteen thousand of "as many as the Metropolis; yet we predict, "when a draft comes, not half as many men "will be asked of Philadelphia as of New "York."

We can account for the large vote in our city without difficulty. Here we have ample accommodations for voting, while New York is most deficient in polls. Besides, we have a right to poll a larger vote in proportion to our population than she has. An immense per-centage of her inhabitants are emigrants, who have no rights of citizenship, while here, almost every resident over twenty-one is a native or naturalized citizen.

When the draft does come, we agree with the *World* that it will be far less here than there. Philadelphia has by her persistent exertions acquired a large credit, and her proportion will be comparatively small, and whatever it is she will fill, not seeking to escape her duty by forged naval enlistments, nor yet by riots.

If the Metropolis is as true to our common country as her sister city, the country would have no cause to find fault.

GEN. BUTLER'S NEW YORK SPEECH.

There are few men in the country who understand better than General Butler the policy which the Government is pursuing in its efforts to subdue the Rebellion. His opinions regarding the position in which the Southern States have placed themselves towards the national authority, and the course taken to bring them again to submit to its supremacy, are those of a soldier and a statesman.

In his speech at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday last, General Butler advanced the idea that now the Government was in a position to extend the olive branch of peace to the deluded people of the South. He contended that it can do so without dishonor; that it is strong enough, in view of the unanimity of the American people in the recent Presidential election; and that, in the might and majesty of its power, it can now afford to offer the rebellious States an opportunity to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. He argued that there cannot be the same objection to a general invitation to return and enjoy the blessings of the Union, that a proud people raised when the Amnesty Proclamation was published. Let us say to them, exclaims the General:—

"Come back, come back, and leave off "feeding on husks, and share with us the fat "of the land, and bygones shall be bygones, if "bygones are bygones, and in one country "and with one law we shall live in peace "hereafter. Come back, and you shall find "the laws the same, save so far as they have "been altered by the legislative wisdom of "the land—both for leaders and followers."

He suggests the 8th of January as the day "for all to lay down their arms and submit to "the laws; and when that hour has passed, "to every man who shall scout the proffered "amnesty of a great and powerful nation, "speaking in love, in charity, in kindness, in "hope of peace and quiet forever to its rebel-"lious sons, then let us *meet him or them with "sharp, quick, decisive war, which shall "bring the Rebellion to an end forever, by "the extinguishment of such men wherever "they may be found.* When the clock strikes "the last knell of that parting day, then all "hope to those who have not made progress "to return should be cut off forever and ever. "No longer shall they be permitted to live "on the land, or even within the boundaries "of the United States. Let them go to "Mexico, the islands of the sea, or some "place that I care not to name, because I "know no land bad enough to be cursed with "their presence, but never to live here again."

Referring to the result of the election, he remarked that he "never expected to see, in "arms or civil affairs, a greater victory than "the one we have just achieved." It is "a victory which has decided the war, if not in "a military point of view, yet overwhelmingly "as a civil victory, which, after all, decides "the fate of nations."

General Butler's address was listened to with great attention, and his proposition to offer peace to the Rebels created an intense sensation. Whether he spoke only for himself, or whether he foreshadows some policy of this nature to be adopted by the Government, remains for the future to develop.

McCLELLAN AND HIS FRIENDS.

With respect to the rumor that a pressure will be brought to bear upon the new Legislature of New Jersey to secure the selection of General McClellan to represent that State in the Federal Senate for the six years' term, commencing on the fourth of next March the New York *Daily News*, the organ *par se* of the Peace-at-any-price Democracy, remarks that it hopes the Democracy of New Jersey will be on the alert to defeat such a movement. General McClellan, it says, is a stranger to her soil, and his political antecedents are not associated with hers, except in the single instance of a Presidential campaign, that conclusively demonstrated his political weakness. His citizenship, it asseverates, is of mushroom growth, and his political existence has been confined within the brief but fatal record of the War Democracy. General McClellan, it further maintains, is a proven and acknowledged failure; and any attempts to bring him into public life would be to parade that failure. The *Daily News* is surely one of McClellan's best friends, for next to the friendly act of reminding one of his faults, comes the kindness of constantly suggesting his weaknesses and deficiencies.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The principle laid down by President Monroe, and upon which posterity has bestowed his name, that the power of the United States Government was bound to resist any encroachment on American soil by foreign powers, has grown to be the unanimous sentiment of the whole people. The three party Conventions which met to nominate candidates for the Presidential chair each asserted the doctrine, "That all America belonged by right to Americans." The Baltimore Convention, holding as it did the important position as exponent of the Administration, in guarded terms expressed their "extreme jealousy" at "the efforts of such powers to obtain new "footholds for monarchical governments, sus-"tained by a foreign military force in near "proximity to the United States."

While that erratic and fanatical effusion of popular sentiment known as the Cleveland Platform, in bold, unequivocal terms, in its eighth resolution, declares that "the national "policy known as the 'Monroe doctrine' has "become a recognized principle, and the estab-"lishment of an anti-Republican Government "on this continent, by any foreign power, "cannot be tolerated."

The Democratic Convention also passed a resolution to the same effect, but the foreign influence, through Belmont, prevented its insertion into the platform. From these three exponents of the sentiment of all parties, we may infer that the whole American people hold the doctrine so ably advocated by President Monroe.

Nature has decreed certain boundaries over which no Government can successfully extend its authority. Mountains, seas, and mighty rivers act as bulwarks to restrict ambition and to defend the weak. Whenever by force or fraud a nation oversteps these great checks to aspiring power, defeat and disaster compel it to return within the limits which Nature has decreed. Roman history furnishes an emphatic example of the truth of this principle. The Emperor Hadrian, not satisfied with the empire inherited from his predecessor, an empire reaching from the Black Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, from the forests of Germany and the wilds of Scotland to the burning wastes of the African Sahara, extended his power beyond the boundaries ordained by Nature, crossed the Black Sea, and embraced within his domain the vast steppes of Russia. His successor, Trajan, uninfluenced by the taunts of his compeers, withdrew the armies from the conquered territory, confident by previous example that to maintain his power beyond the limits decreed by the Gods was inconsistent with all the lessons of history.

While, however, it is impossible to overstep these boundaries and succeed, it is incumbent upon a people to see that the land bestowed upon them by "Nature and Nature's God" is defended from the encroachments of ambitious aggressors. The country decreed to be free embraces all America. There are no natural boundaries here, except in seas. From pole to tropics stretches the land bequeathed to liberty. The Rio Grande or the St. Lawrence is no limit to our power. Shall a trifling stream or an imaginary line separate the country in republican and monarchical America? Shall Mexico groan beneath the tyrant rod, and our own borders be threatened by the bayonets of a usurper? It may be sufferable for a little time, while domestic foes demand our attention, but when we stand again a unit before the world, when from the Lakes to the Gulf shall float the flag of freedom, then will the energies of a great people be turned towards those who have taken advantage of our agony, and through our internal convulsions succeeded in establishing a foothold which Nature, law, and right alike pronounce an unjustifiable usurpation.

France and Britain have endeavored to ruin our land by commerce with treason. They have failed; but America has neither forgotten nor forgiven the attempts to cause her death. When the proper time arrives the sword will succeed the pen, and we doubt not that Grant will prove an equally successful General as Seward has a diplomatist.

A LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS.

No stronger proof can be adduced in favor of the advance of man than is afforded by Egypt. The darkness of that benighted land has been rolled away at the same time that it rolled up a majority of over a thousand for Union and liberty. There is nowhere on record a greater revulsion of sentiment. For instance, the vote in Johnson county, in 1856, stood Fremont, 2; Buchanan, 1144. In 1860, Lincoln, 40; Douglas, 1563; while on this occasion it gave a majority for Lincoln of 1063—making a gain of 2586, or a total change in the whole popular vote. Egypt, in 1860, gave 13,083 majority for the Democratic party. To-day, Hon. A. J. Kuykendall, Union candidate, is elected by 1000—a gain of 14,000 votes.

The credit for this great work must be given to such War Democrats as General J. A. Logan, General Hayne, and others. All honor to these noble men, who not only fight for their country but speak for her. Both in the field and at the polls the Union is victorious.

THE POLITICAL YAHOO.

In the political world various coteries exist, which make to themselves political Edens, in which honor seems to be the forbidden fruit that they are to let alone. All over the garden they may wander, plucking the fruits of expediency, whilst they bask in the sunlight of self-interest; but *that* tree is to be saved from their touch. And the sanctity is never violated. The evergreen purity and beauty which there intensify each other are never profaned. No tempter lurks near to argue that it is pleasant to the taste and sight-giving to the mind's eye. The ignorance of virtue being bliss, it would be foolish to be wise, and forfeit forever the possession of so vast a pleasure ground.

To be unprejudiced in forming one's political opinions, and to be faithful in adhering to them, no matter what sacrifice such faithfulness may involve, is to realize to some extent the character of that beneficent era when personal and public selfishness shall be neutralized by the presence of personal and public integrity; when every man shall be as true to others as he now imagines he is to himself, when he incessantly veers in his policy to compass some short-sighted end; and when men shall cease to make the unfortunate blunder of confounding love of country with love of money, and shall no longer unwittingly furnish to the world unhappy illustrations of that mistake in themselves.

But that point of time—if, indeed, it be not a mathematical point, and have no dimensions, but merely a position in our hopes—has not yet arrived. In the world of politics, as in all the other worlds which society erects, the sordid and the base are to be met with. Here flourish those who flatter the present moment in the hope of being rewarded by a future one. Here men who do not know how to reverence worth find prosperity, and here the human insects who only worship spurious success do homage to power, and when they are not bribed are bribing.

Here, too, all that is disgusting to the man of honor is set to work, and the morbid corruption of Swift's embittered genius is almost realized in the existence of beings who have totally perverted the original principles of noble human nature, and who deserve an epithet no less expressive of abhorrence than that of political Yahoo. In every condition of life we find the meretricious and the false. That sphere which deals with the principles of government, and in which instances have not been rare of political being almost tantamount to patriotic enthusiasm, is not peculiar in this respect. The extent and influence of that sphere it is which inevitably invites criticism, and which have almost been made to serve to invoke retribution and rebuke.

Amid all the charges of perfidy and fraud brought against not a few of those who have battled with each other in the political arena, the timid and suspicious are apt to lose their conviction that there is soundness and sweetness after all in the apple of discord. They are apt to forget that the Government which has withstood so many and such immense blows must possess a large fund of strength, and amongst the satellites who surround, principles, as honest as the day, must somewhere exist. If to have universal confidence is indeed to be blind, to entertain universal distrust is not to be far-sighted. Falsehood will not be shamed by the one habit, nor truth encouraged by the other.

"VERY FINE FELLOWS."

The New York *World*, in speaking of General Butler's order upon leaving that city, says:—"He is profuse in the expression "of thanks to almost everybody whom he "chanced to meet in this metropolis, and evi-"dently thinks that there are many fine fel-"lows here—as of course there are, as witness "the 73,000 votes cast for General McClel-"lan last week."

Now it so happens that the "fine fellows" whom General Butler met are not the same set as voted for the late General McClellan. The friends of the great defunct do not frequent the neighborhood occupied by the "Brute," as they greatly fear that the ravenous hunger of the "traitor-eater" might induce him to devour them as he did the *ladies* of New Orleans. The great resort of these "very fine fellows" is in the Sixth Ward or Five Points. These are their favorite places of abode, but the residence in which they may generally be found is at Sing Sing, where they are supported by the State. They are entirely too insignificant to be favored with lodgings by the United States Government at "Hotel Lafayette," the State Prison or the Tombs being deemed more appropriate. "Truly they are honorable men" and "very fine fellows."

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Expectation was raised to the highest pitch last night, and the Academy was crowded most uncomfortably for all but the treasury, and really we can endure a little discomfort to reward Mr. Grover for the pains he has taken in perfecting operatic performances, as he alone has done in this country. *Les Huguenots*, however, was not one of the most favorable specimens of the merits of the troupe. *Les Huguenots* is a gigantic work that requires Titanic power to conquer.

Formes was to have played "Marcel," but his sudden illness gave the part to Hermanns, a change by which the audience lost nothing but the prestige of Formes' name. Hermanns is as fine an artist as Formes, has a grand, powerful voice, which, moreover, is fresher and surer than that of Carl Formes. Hermanns, too, is a great actor; the part of "Marcel" could not have been in better hands. Hermanns was like an historical picture of the brave, stern Huguenot.

The romanza of "Raoul," in the first act (*pin bellos del pin bianco velo*), is a very difficult *aria*, seldom sung by any tenor, and by no one with the success which Tamaro has gained, and which was manifest by the applause. In the fourth act, the duett between "Valentine" and "Raoul" showed the great power and talent of Signor Tamaro as a singer and actor. There is not now in America another tenor who is able to play the *role* of "Raoul."

Madame Johannsen was in full possession of all her powers—a great lyric artist—the only actress who sings. "Fidelio Valentine" is a part of the greatest artistic difficulty. Madame Johannsen achieved a triumphant success. The great duet of the fourth act wanted but an efficient tenor to be perfect.

Madame Rotter gave the difficult music of the "Queen" with grace and skill; she curtailed the part, which was judicious, as the doors were not closed before 1 o'clock in the morning. In Paris the opera, beginning at the same time, always terminates before 12 o'clock. How is this, we being a fast people? The choruses were exceedingly long, but for this opera they were scarcely sufficiently powerful. The *mise en scene*, too, was not equal to that of *The Huguenots*, as given by Ullman.

On Friday *Mireille* will not be given. *Fidelio*, the great work of Beethoven, and "Madame Johannsen's great part (now Schroder Davrient is dead, there is no greater "Fidelio," will be given.

Faust on Saturday morning. In the evening two acts of M. Gounod's new opera will be given, with other entertainments, so that Mr. Grover more than fulfils his promises, a rare thing for an opera manager.

New Chesnut Street Theatre.—Mrs. Bowers plays *East Lynne* for the last time.

Arch Street Theatre.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

—The corner-stone of the new Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Columbus, Ohio, was laid on the 31st ultimo.

—John R. White, of St. Louis, went to the circus on Tuesday night, where he got drunk. He went home and his wife put him to bed in an upstairs room, and returned down stairs. An hour afterwards she again went up stairs and found her husband dead, with a rope around his neck. Whisky.—*New Albany (Ind.) Ledger, Nov. 4.*

—Dartmouth, with the other colleges, feels the effect of the war. Her freshman class is much smaller than usual, numbering but twenty-nine. The whole number of students is two hundred and thirty, of whom thirty-seven are in the scientific, one hundred and forty-six in the classical, and forty-seven in the medical department.

—The Mormons in Utah complain of a scarcity of labor. The Deseret *News* says:—"The immigration the present year has gone into the country upon arrival, rather than stay in the city, provisions being not so accessible as in former years, and few persons feeling able to be so generous even to needy strangers as they have been accustomed and as they might wish."

MARRIED.

CHAMPION—BOWEN.—On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Thomas C. Murphy, Mr. EDWARD C. CHAMPION to Miss EMMA J. BOWEN, both of this city.

HUNTER—KELLEY.—On the 15th of June, 1864, by the Rev. Dr. Brunner, Mr. HENRY HUNTER to LIDA A. KELLEY, both of this city.

STEVENS—BIGGS.—On Tuesday morning, November 15th, at the Green street M. E. Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Alexander M. Wilkins, Rev. THEODORE STEVENS, of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, to Miss MOLLIE BIGGS, of New Castle county, Delaware.

DIED,

NICOLS.—On the 12th instant, of diphtheria, at Oak Hill near Easton, Md., MARY, youngest daughter of Major Wm. H. and Caroline E. Nicols, aged 5 years, 3 months and 11 days.

FARLEE.—On the 31st ultimo, in Hospital Division No. 1, Annapolis, Md., of disease contracted while in the hands of the enemy, Corporal ALEXANDER FARLEE, Company K, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

SMITH.—Killed by the explosion of the United States steamer *Tioga*, of which he was in command, WM. H. SMITH, U. S. N., aged 39 years.

TOLAND.—On the morning of the 16th inst., SUSAN PRICE, eldest child of Robt. and Anna D. Toland.

WALKER.—On the 15th instant, after a short illness, WILLIAM D. WALKER, son of Sarah and the late John R. Walker, in the 35th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1224 N. Sixth street, near Thompson, on Friday afternoon, 18th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

WILE.—On the 15th instant, GEORGE W., son of Charles and Sarah Wile, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 925 Vine street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

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THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON OF GROVER'S *GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.*

Carl Anschutz.....Conductor

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, November 17, 1864. *LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.* Only time of STRADELLA.

Grand Opera by Von Flotow.

Karl Formes.....as.....Malvolio
Leonie.....Pauline Canissa
Stradella.....Franz Himmer
Barbarino.....Theodore Habelmann
Host.....Anton Graff

Neapolitan Ladies and Gentlemen, Masters, Citizens, Gondoliers, by ladies and gentlemen of the Grand Chorus.

This Opera is presented with a degree of brilliancy and evenity never obtained in the Opera except with this cast.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), Nov. 18th. *LAST NIGHT OF THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA SEASON.*

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

The new Opera, MIREILLE, is necessarily postponed to receive additional rehearsals until Saturday night. Free list off.

On FRIDAY, by request of very many season ticket holders, Beethoven's great masterwork and only Opera, FIDELIO.

With the Grand Cast which in Boston achieved the greatest success ever known in opera in that city; transcending even its famous London triumphs of this season.

Any or all persons who secured seats for Friday, may transfer them to Saturday (GALA FAREWELL, MIREILLE and ROBERT LE DIABLE), or receive their money in return from the Box Office at the Academy only.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 19th. FAREWELL MATINEE. FAUST. ENTIRE.

Admission to Matinee, One Dollar. Seats may be secured without extra charge.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 19th. EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT. *GALA FAREWELL OPERA NIGHT.*

Souvenir Programme of White Satin, Crimson and Silver.

The entire first and second acts of MIREILLE.

New Grand Opera by Gounod, composer of "Faust," postponed from Friday for more perfect rehearsal. The GRAND FINALE and the GRAND MENNERCHOR.

In addition, the three last grand Acts of ROBERT LE DIABLE.

Constituting a programme of absolutely unequaled strength.

Overture at 7½ o'clock.

Doors may be secured at the regular prices for any of the above nights at Gould's Music Store and at the Academy.

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MR. EDWIN FORREST,

who will render, for the first time in Philadelphia, his brilliant personation of

CORIOLANUS,

IN

SHAKSPEARE'S GRAND ROMAN TRAGEDY OF THAT TITLE,

Commencing on MONDAY NIGHT, November 21.

The Company to sustain Mr. FORREST has been very carefully selected, embracing, among others, the celebrated Tragedienne,

MADAME PONISI,

The scenery used will be several of the productions of MR. J. RUSSELL SMITH, of Philadelphia, which newly painted drapery by MR. WIGER, of Philadelphia, and several new Roman scenes, embracing THE TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF CORIOLANUS, by Mr. CHARLES S. GETZ, of Baltimore.

The Machinery by Mr. HUGHES, of the Academy.

The Costumes, Banners, Insignia, &c. &c., were made expressly for this play at a cost of over $300.

The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, will be opened at the Academy on THURSDAY, No. 10, at 9 A. M., and continue every day thereafter during the season, between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.

Admission, 50 and 25 cents.

Secured Seats 50 cents additional.

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New Chesnut Street Theatre.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, November 16 and 17,

LAST WEEK OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

Who will appear this evening by especial desire, in C. W. Taylure's improved adaptation of EAST LYNNE.

To conclude with the amusing Burletta of THE FIRST NIGHT.

Friday Evening, Benefit of Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

First time of the LADY OF LYONS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 19, TWELFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, Last time of FORTY THIEVES.

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HOUSE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.

Third week of the Brilliant Engagement of MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

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To be followed by the Protean Comedy of AN HOUR IN SEVILLE,

To conclude with A TRIUMPH OF LEGACY.

Seats secured six days in advance.

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THIS (Thursday) EVENING, November 17, Last appearance of the young, beautiful, talented Actress, LUCILLE WESTERN,

As the JEWISH MAIDEN, in A. Daly's great Moral Play of

LEAH! LEAH! LEAH!
LEAH! LEAH! LEAH!
THE FORSAKEN! THE FORSAKEN!
LEAH! LEAH! LEAH!
LEAH! LEAH! LEAH!

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To-morrow, Benefit of LUCILLE WESTERN.

Box Office open from 9 till 3. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

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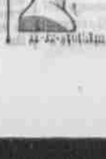

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11 17th

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The property belonging to this Company consists of One Hundred and Fifty Acres in fee simple, or valuable Lubricating Oil Land, situated on Sugar creek, about two miles from its mouth, which empties into French creek, Venango county, Pa.

This property has been selected with a view to its valuable location, having its lines extended along and on both sides of the creek over three hundred rods, which, together with the large amount of Flat or Bottom Land, gives it superior advantages for drilling a large number of Oil Wells. At least One Hundred Wells can be located, with ample room for Tanks, Engine-house, and Dwellings.

A good well, giving twenty barrels per day, is within one-fourth of a mile above it, also, several good producing wells on the creek below it.

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JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
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CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, November 8, 1864.—The Pamphlet Laws for the last session can be had at this office. HENRY DUMM, 11-8 City Treasurer.

WANTS.

CARPENTERS WANTED.

Headquarters Department of

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE TRUE METHOD.

From the Times.

General Butler struck exactly the right key in his speech, favoring a final and most liberal offer of amnesty to the Rebels, and in the event of its rejection the most crushing warfare possible. *All we can* in the way of war—that is unquestionably the true policy, declared alike by humanity, justice, and public expediency. The ship of State after this election is like the storm-driest ship at sea, whose staunchness has been thoroughly tested, and which now only waits but for a new reckoning to make port speedily, either in this direction or that.

All we can in the way of peace. Well, what can we? The public opinion of the North cannot too plainly express itself on this point. There is good reason to believe that the popular mind of the South is laboring under a great delusion in regard to it. The general impression there seems to be that the North is determined upon Southern subjugation in the literal sense of the word—a reducing of the Southern people to a condition of subjugation to the North instead of an equality with it.

This impression has been wrought by systematic misrepresentation of the newspaper organs of the Jeff. Davis Government. Precisely as the same journals fired the Southern mind for the war by constantly declaring that Mr. Lincoln's object then was to make freemen of slaves, so they have held the Southern mind to the war by constantly declaring that Mr. Lincoln's present object is to make slaves of freemen. The word subjugation has been made to play just the same part in keeping up the war that the word abolition did in bringing it on.

There is no more truth in the one than there was in the other. The Northern people have no desire to live with the Southern people in any other relations than those of absolute equality, to have precisely the same constitutional rights, precisely the same ratio of representation in the Government, precisely the same laws, precisely the same share in the national prosperity and glory. Such guarantee to the South of an absolute equality of course exhausts *all we can* do in that direction.

The question of slavery does not actually touch that equality. It is true that for the sake of the national harmony the South will be asked to part with that institution; but that would simply put them on the same level with the North, which parted with it long ago. In parting with slavery, the South would only part with what must soon become valueless, if it is not so already. If the war continues, slavery perishes unavoidably up to the line of the advance of our armies; and beyond that line it must quickly come to an end by the arming of the able-bodied negroes, which, by Southern admission itself, is the only mode of replenishing the Southern armies.

Thus war inevitably makes an end of slavery. It lies not, then, with the South to oppose a peace that will do the same thing. Jeff. Davis told Colonel Jaques that they were not fighting for slavery, and the Rebel newspapers generally have reiterated the language. We are entitled to assume, both by the inherent reason of the thing, and by the express avowals of those who speak for the South, that the question of the fate of slavery does not stand at all in the way of peace.

What then does stand in the way? Simply the Southern claim to the right of secession. That the North will never yield. It is determined at all costs to maintain the nationality unbroken. It will concede absolutely nothing in that direction for the sake of peace. To the Northern people, the vital issue of this war has been whether the United States Government has or has not authority to enforce its own laws, independently of State action—in other words, whether the United States is or is not a nation in its home relations as well as in its foreign relations.

They believe that this issue involves all their future security; that endless strife must result from any abatement of the full force of the words of the Constitution, that "this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land." They intend to have this matter now settled, once for all; and to secure this settlement, they will carry the war, if need be, to any extremity. We do not say that any express renunciation of the right of secession will be demanded from the South. That is not necessary. We made peace with England in 1814 without requiring a renunciation of the right of search. It was enough that we had successfully vindicated our own construction of the law of nations.

Just so, in this case, it would be enough that we had successfully vindicated the true principle of our constitutional Government. That substantial vindication, sealed by the sword-hilt, would be an infinitely better guarantee for all time to come than any words on parchment. The South has but simply to cease fighting, and quietly accept the Constitution. The people will borrow no trouble that its true meaning will ever again be perverted on this vital point of national, superior to state sovereignty. With this point thus settled, all other questions might be peacefully adjusted. But if the South will not settle it thus relinquishing the war, the North then must settle it by prosecuting the war, and with redoubled sternness and vigor.

The North, after the rejection of such a liberal amnesty, would be prepared to make short work of the Rebellion. It would sustain the Government in any measures, however severe, that would promote that end. And if a law of universal confiscation of all Southern lands, with a promise of a homestead for every volunteer in the national armies, would help to swell those armies to a magnitude that would crush the Rebellion like an avalanche, there would be no hesitation, no misgiving, about adopting the measure.

The Northern people will not consent much longer to subject themselves to all these enormous burdens and sacrifices for the sake of saving the Southern people from the visitation of the extreme powers of war. They have loaded themselves sufficiently with debt, and what is infinitely more important, they have poured out enough of their blood to be resolved now to pledge this war by the sternest resorts, in case the Southern people will not themselves make an end of it by accepting a liberal amnesty that imposes no degradation, and yet save the national life.

THE STATE GOVERNMENTS IN 1865.

From the Tribune.

In our joy over the re-election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and the election of a Congress in which three-fourths of the members of the House will vote for the abolition of slavery, we are apt to underestimate our gains in the State Governments. A cursory glance at them will show that they are no less sweeping and no less important.

We have a majority in each House of every Legislature of the original free States, with the single exception of the Senate of New Jersey. The vote of Indiana had until recently a Democratic majority of one, but the recent disclosures of treasonable plots of the "Sons of Liberty," which we are indebted for a gain of so many hundred votes at the late election, have also turned over to our side one of the Senators, thus giving us a majority. We control, besides, both Houses of the Legislatures of Nevada, West Virginia, Missouri, Louisiana, and Arkansas. In Maryland the Democrats have a majority of one in the Senate, but we have a large majority on joint ballot. This gives us control of twenty-five votes.

Congress should vote for an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, such amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures or of the State Conventions, as Congress may propose. In case the Rebellion, at the time of the adoption of this amendment, had not yet been completely subdued, Congress would have to decide whether a three-fourths majority of all the States, or only of the States in the Union, shall be required. Even in the latter case, it will be seen from our above statement that we are now very near having the required three-fourths majority. The political complexion of the next Legislature to be chosen in Tennessee is without doubt, be anti-slavery, and the same is the case with the first Legislatures of the States, Colorado and Nebraska. These three will give us 29 Legislatures out of 38, the number requisite.

We need no longer fear any factious opposition from the State Executives. The Governors of all the twenty-nine States which we have just named are loyal and anti-slavery men, with the single exception only of the Governors of New Jersey and Kentucky. Rebel sympathizers in England have no longer a Governor Seymour to whom they can look for the inauguration of civil war in this North. There is now the greatest harmony between the National Government and the State Governments—one common hope for the speedy suppression of the Rebellion.

The Emperor of Russia lately arrived at Nice, his father, Nicholas, he has his bed with him on all his journeys, and it is a hard military bed. Another reason is, that the Czars are considered the most aristocratic to sleep in beds at which have ever been occupied by ordinary

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac—Moseby's Movements—Sheridan Getting Active, Etc. Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

FREDERICK, Md., November 16.—But little of importance is transpiring in this portion of the Middle Military Division. The falling back of the army has created some little talk; but there is nothing transpiring worthy of particular note.

A few guerillas continue to skulk along the banks of the Potomac; but they do not seem to have the necessary courage to bring them over. The river is rising rapidly, and if they do not soon make a move, their game will be blocked in this direction through the rise of the water.

A report has been current here to day that the enemy have made their appearance in small numbers in the vicinity of Hagerstown, but the report is not credited.

It is known that Mosby is at present laying, with the most of his men and those of White, between Leesburg and the mouth of the Monocacy, on the south side of the Potomac, but there is constantly on hand an adequate force to checkmate any movement he may make in this direction. Some of his men attempted to cross a few days since at a place known as Cheek's ford, but they were compelled to retire with the loss of one man. The Rebels now keep a strong picket on the Virginia side of the river, and thus matters stand in *statu quo*.

Sheridan will have some more news for the public in a few days. TYLER-100.

A Hitch in the Sherman Programme.

Our Nashville despatches, says the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday, report no military news of importance. In this connection we think it proper to caution the public against anticipating much from the reported expedition southward of Sherman's army. Whatever may have been purposed in this line by the commander of that department, we think it probable that nothing of the kind reported has been undertaken or will be undertaken at present. We may have advices from there presently that will surprise the public, but it is our impression that we shall not hear of the capture of Savannah or Charleston by General Sherman's army. Hood has not crossed the Tennessee river, and he will hardly risk a movement of that kind. Both the Tennessee and Cumberland are very high, and Hood, with the army at his command, will hesitate to put those streams between him and his base.

DRY GOODS.

BEST QUALITY

OF

LIGHT KID GLOVES.

A small lot of No. 7, 7¼, 7½, 7¾, and 8, slightly out of order, suitable for evening wear, at

$1·25 PER PAIR,

BEING ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

WARBURTON & SON,

11-1 tuths No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open on MONDAY MORNING, from auction, Ingrain carpets, wool filling, 75 and 87c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, $1 to $1 75; Entry and Stair Carpets, 62c. to $1 50; Rag Carpets, 75c. to $1; Hemp and Yarn Carpets, 45 to 75c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 37c. to $1 25; 6-4 Bordered Window Shades, $1 50 to $3; Buff and French Shades, 50c.; Muslins, 25 to 50c.; Delaines, 45c.; Cambo Flannels, 45c.; Chintzes 25 to 37c.; Alpacas, 50c. to $1 10; Plaid Valencias, 50 to 62c.; Figured French Merinoes, $1 50; Waterproof Cloaking, $1 50; Black Beaver Cloth, $3 and $4; Blankets, $8 to $10; Comfortables, $6; Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1; White Flannels, 50c.; Sontags, Nubias, Hoods, and Caps, 50c. to $1 50; Coats' Spool Cotton, 15c.; Skirt Braid, 15c.; Pins, &c.; Hooks and Eyes, &c. Cotton and Merino Hose 25 to 50c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 11-15-6t

M. K. WILLIAMS,
No. 707 MARKET Street.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
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MUSLINS. MUSLINS.

Having in store a large stock of Muslins of all popular brands, some of which were purchased before the late advance in prices, enables me to offer them either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, as low as they can be purchased elsewhere, together with a large stock of

CHINTZES AND DELAINES,
In Stripes, Checks, Brilliants, Dots, and Figures; also, a full line of the Ballard's Vale
FLANNELS.
Heavy Twilled Blue, White, Red, and Grey Flannels.
TICKINGS, TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS,
and a fine ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY,
at Nos. 2 and 4 N. NINTH Street, and
No. 707 MARKET Street.
11-15-6t M. K. WILLIAMS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced
DRESS GOODS,
A Job Lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,
Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9-28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Canton Clothing, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,
11-7-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in Prices to close out Stock and Removal. Ginghams, commencing at 12½ cents and upwards. Merino Shawls, all styles of Square and Oblong Shapes. Notts cheaper than elsewhere. Hoop Skirts. Corsets. Balmoral Skirts, all wool. Hosiery, Gloves, and Notions cheaper than elsewhere. Linen Cloths and Napkins, Towels, Crash, Diapers, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Shirting Muslins, Ticking, Checks, Stripes, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Bed Spreads, Counterpanes, Linen and Colored Window Shades, Damask and Fringe, Table Covers, Oil Cloths, Stair Rods, Table Cutlery, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Scissors, Shears, Pocket Books, Purses, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Veils, Head Dresses, Ruffling, Edgings, Insertings, Laces, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silver Spoons, Forks, Thimbles, Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, Combs, Hair Brushes, Cloak Trimmings of all colors and widths, Buttons, Fringes, Tassels, Cords, Gimps, Head Dresses, Head Nets, Ornaments, Jewelry, Notions, Embroidery, Stamping, Worsted, Canvas, Patterns, Needle Work, Embroidery Silks, Zephyr Worsted, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Pocket Books, Purses, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Veils, Head Dresses, Ruffling, Edgings, Insertings, Laces, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silver Spoons, Forks, Thimbles, Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, Combs, Hair Brushes, Cloak Trimmings

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864.

LITERARY REVIEWS.

CYCLOPEDIA OF COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS ANECDOTES. By Fraser Kirkland. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The personal incidents in the lives of great men are read with deep interest by posterity. Anecdotes of Napoleon and Alexander are eagerly sought for by military men; the reminiscences of Blackstone and Marshall are highly esteemed by jurists; and merchants will always take an interest in all that concerns Astor, Rothschilds, or Girard. Acting upon this idea, Mr. Kirkland has laid before the public, in two splendid volumes, the result of years of research through the mercantile annals of both hemispheres. We have here all the reliable incidents of the merchant princes of every age.

The work is entertaining as light reading, but it serves a higher and a nobler purpose. It lays before the young men of our country numberless instances of the success which always attends honesty, integrity, and perseverance. It shows to them how those men whom they are always taught to look up to as models of a life well spent, started in their career of honor, penniless but honest, as shop boys or cabin boys. How by diligent attention to business and strict honesty in every transaction, they gained the confidence of their employer, and so rose from poverty to wealth, from social nullity to the highest places in society. The work does not speak to them in these words, but by adducing instance after instance lays before them the most powerful argument of which the human mind is susceptible—an argument based upon *example*.

It is not satisfied with giving one, but it produces all the great moneyed men of every age as proofs of the results of industry and honesty.

George Peabody, the world-renowned banker of London, commenced life as clerk in a grocery store. He recently gave half a million to found a Baltimore Institute.

Joshua Bates opened his business career as clerk in a shoe store in Boston, and recently died leaving his millions.

The great house of Barring & Co. were originally German weavers.

Cornelius Vanderbilt rowed vegetables to market in his youth.

But it is unnecessary to quote further examples—the whole work teaches the great lesson that the only guarantees of wealth are honesty and industry.

We quote the following to show the style in which the work is written:—

"In his youth, Labouchere commenced his commercial training in Nantes, but subsequently engaged to become a clerk for a period of three years, to take charge of the commercial correspondence of Hope & Co., the world-renowned bankers of Amsterdam. Shortly before the close of the term young Labouchere gave his principal a hint that a moderate increase of salary was desirable. An answer was promised next morning. When he went at the appointed time to receive the reply, old Mr. Hope laid before him a contract, already drawn up, in which he named him as his partner, with a suitable share of the profits, and entrusted him with the signature of this princely house. Labouchere was at that time only twenty-two years of age, yet ere long assumed the eminent position as head of the house."

The work is splendidly printed, and should have a place in the counting-house of every merchant as well as in his library.

LOVE AND DUTY. By Mrs. Hubbach. Peterson, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Hubbach is not a new writer to the American literary public. She has for years endeavored to procure a reputation, and until the appearance of the present work has failed. All her previous works have been but the offspring of a day. They were little read and soon forgotten. The present work is her *chef d'œuvre*. She has taken as her characters forms which have had existence in nature, and are not the production of a fertile imagination. A work purporting to be a sketch of real life should have no imaginary persons. The persons portrayed should be such as may be seen by any one every day in our common walks of life. If the production lays claim to the marvellous, let the author, in the work's title, indicate that the fabulous is the aim of the work. Do not let the public be deceived with claims which have no existence.

In some of her characters Mrs. Hubbach has been eminently successful. Hilary Duncan is the truthful figure of an unsophisticated country lady. Maurice is also a success; but Charles Huyton is overdrawn, and we think too changeable in feeling to be found in society. As long as Mrs. Hubbach keeps to the low or middling walks of life she succeeds; when she attempts to portray the *bon ton* she fails. She is like Mrs. Wood, who makes all her duchesses either vulgarly tyrannical or helplessly indolent. The great drawback to the present work is its unfortunate termination. While the minor details are faultless, the *tout ensemble* leaves an unpleasant sensation in the mind.

The work, however, is far above the ordinary run of novels, and deserves a large circulation. We cordially recommend it to the perusal of the lovers of fiction.

THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION publishes a work as a *Guide to the Great West*, which is written by one evidently well acquainted with the country. To every one meditating emigration it is invaluable. The whole West is mapped out, and excellent advice given as to the various routes of travel. The gold regions are admirably reviewed, so that while of little interest to the general public, to the emigrant and gold-seeker its value cannot be overestimated.

WE HAVE received Peterson's *National Ladies' Magazine* for December. This periodical is of more than ordinary interest, and the present number surpasses itself in every respect.

Eastward from Atlanta.

From Atlanta to Augusta, by railroad, is 171 miles. From Augusta to Charleston, 137 miles. From Atlanta to Macon, 103 miles. From Macon to Savannah, 190 miles. From Augusta to Savannah, 132 miles. The country from Atlanta towards Augusta is quite rolling, and in places rocky, with plenty of small streams and springs, and abundance of wood and forage for an army. It is a really well settled farming country. There are but few swamps, and the roads generally are good. The only serious obstructions that the inhabitants could place in the way of an army would be in the destruction of the bridges over the Savannah at Augusta. If they do that the army could turn its attention first upon Savannah, instead of Charleston, or it could recross the river without any serious delay. The country between Augusta and Charleston is not as good as towards Atlanta. Part of it is inhabited by poor "sandhillers," and part of it is very sparsely inhabited. From Branchville—the point where the railroads from Augusta and Columbia unite—to Charleston, sixty-two miles the country is very flat, with a good deal of swamp, and in summer time is so miasmatic that settlements are sparse, though there are some large plantations, and when cotton was king, there were a great many slaves kept at work upon the dry spots of this swampy region. It is not a bad one to march through in cool weather. It would be deadly in summer. Immediately around Charleston the land is very alat, sandy, or swampy.

The road from Augusta to Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, is "across the ridges," which are generally low sand-hills, and over small streams, the borders of which are cultivated by small cotton planters and farmers who keep a good deal of stock, and have plenty of grain and sweet potatoes. The Congaree river, at Columbia, is a respectable sized mill stream—nothing more—and so is the Wateree, eastward of it, and so are the two Pedees, and if an army ever has to march from Augusta to Wilmington, it will find no serious obstructions in the way, except in a time of high water, when every small stream overflows its low banks and covers a broad swamp. The whole way is a good country for an army to march and subsist in. The distance from Augusta to Columbia is about eighty miles, and from Columbia to Wilmington, N. C., about two hundred miles. Some of the richest cotton planters of South Carolina are found along the rivers which such a march would cross.

Another Significant Waif from Sherman.

Colonel T. P. Robb, State Sanitary Agent, was in the city yesterday, having left Atlanta, Ga., a little more than a week ago. He reports an important movement on foot from that point, though details are contraband. He is confident that the country will soon be electrified by news of the most important and gratifying character.—*Springfield (Ill.) State Journal, 15th.*

ARMY CHANGES.—General Heward has gone to Memphis to take command of Sherman's old Department of the Tennessee. General Morgan L. Smith will take command of the post of Vicksburg, and General Dodge of the district. General Dana, recently at Vicksburg, will now assume command of the 16th Army Corps, with headquarters at Memphis. General C. C. Washburne is in command of the district west of the Tennessee, and General Buckland in charge of the post at Memphis.

Persons Who Voted for Washington Casting their Ballots for Lincoln.

—Augustus Griffin, of Orient, Suffolk county, Long Island, now in his 98th year, voted for George Washington, and for every Democratic candidate for the Presidency, except Buchanan. He then voted for Fremont. On November 8th he cast his ballot for "Uncle Abe."

—A most impressive scene was witnessed at the polls of the Third Ward, in this city, on Tuesday last. An elderly man, over whose head almost a century had passed, and who had voted for George Washington, when he was chosen President of the United States, turned his trembling steps from the grave, upon the brink of which he was almost tottering, and came, supported by his son and grandson, to give his last vote for Abraham Lincoln. He had twice voted for the Father of his Country, and it was permitted him to vote twice for his preserver. He had twice voted for George Washington, and he had lived to vote for the re-election of the man who will be gratefully remembered by the coming generations, not only of this country but of the world, as the second Washington.

The name of this venerable patriarch and patriot is George Wilder. He is the father of Arctus A. Wilder, the well-known machinist of this city. His son and grandson also cast votes for Abraham Lincoln.—*Detroit Advertiser, November 10.*

—The following is from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*:—

To the Editor of the *Republican*:—Deacon John Phillips, of this town, who is one hundred and four years, four months, and nine days old, appeared at the Town Hall and deposited his ballot for Presidential Electors and State officers. He was brought in a carriage, and then conveyed into the hall in a chair supported by a platoon of our returned soldiers, and received by the citizens of the town rising from their seats with uncovered heads, amid the tears and heartfelt emotions of all present. After resting for a moment, the venerable patriot expressed a desire to shake hands with all the returned soldiers.

Some thirteen soldiers then formed in line, when each one was introduced to the patriarch, and took him by the hand, with the announcement of the time each had served in the army. The last soldier introduced, a Mr. King, an Irishman, said he had served the country three years, and had enlisted for three years more; and if that was not long enough to subdue the Rebellion, he was ready for another three years. After this three hearty cheers were given for the returned soldiers, and three rousing cheers, by the whole assembly, for the "old soldier of the Revolution."

Colonel Edward Phillips, eldest son of the venerable deacon, now in his 80th year, then made an impromptu speech to the soldiers, in the course of which he said that he was the oldest man in the town who was born in town, and yet, said he, my father is here, and "still lives." The old gentleman was then presented with two sets of votes, one for Abraham Lincoln, and one for George B. McClellan, and requested before all present to take his choice, when he reached out his hands, and in an audible and deep-toned bass voice said, "I shall take the one for Abraham Lincoln."

The town then voted that the Chairman of the Selectmen present the ballot-box to the old gentleman, who took his ballot with both hands and deposited it in the box, stating that he had voted for Washington for President, and had attended all the Presidential elections since, excepting that four years ago, when he was sick and did not attend.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented to the town meeting, which were adopted by a unanimous vote:—

Whereas, Our very memorable and highly-respected fellow-citizen, Deacon John Phillips, who is this day one hundred and four years four months and nine days old, and who yet retains his mental and physical faculties in a high degree, and,

Whereas, He has traveled some two miles to attend this town meeting, and has deposited his ballot for Presidential electors, and State, County and Town Officers; therefore,

Resolved, That this be entered on the records of the town as a lasting memorial of his undying patriotism and devotion to country, and as an incident, perhaps, unparalleled in the annals of our Government.

STURBRIDGE, Massachusetts, November 8, 1864.

THE WOUNDING OF GENERAL CANBY.

The following extract from a private letter gives the particulars of the wounding of General Canby on the White river:—

"GUNBOAT 'CRICKET,' THIRTY-FIVE MILES UP WHITE RIVER, November 6, 1864.—General Canby, General Davidson, and several staff officers came to the White river a few days ago, General Canby being on a journey to Little Rock to look after affairs there. His purpose has been thwarted, however, by the guerillas.

"At an early hour this morning, they fired upon us from the banks of the river, wounding the General seriously, but it is believed not dangerously. The shot took effect in the left leg near the thigh.

"The General and myself were at the time standing on the hurricane deck. I helped him down stairs and called the surgeon at once.

"The wound is an ugly one, and was made by a rifled musket ball, passing clear through the upper part of his leg. There is every reason to believe—at least it is hoped—that the injury will not prove as bad as was apprehended at first.

"He is doing quite nicely, and with good care we think that he may before long be able to resume his duties. He and his party are now on their way to New Orleans.

"This river is so narrow that guerillas, if they chose, might obstruct its navigation entirely. In many places it is not more than a hundred yards wide.

"The party that fired upon us were not twenty-five yards distant, and the wonder is that they did not kill both of us. We returned the compliment with grape and shrapnel, but cannot tell with what success. Yours, E."

Military Order Regulating Steamboats in the Lower Mississippi.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, Flag Ship *Black Hawk*, MOUND CITY, Illinois, November 10, 1864.—The attention of commanding officers in this squadron is particularly called to the printed orders of the Navy Department, dated March 31, and September 11, 1863, and the order of the President of the United States, dated January 26, 1864, and to the Circulars and Regulations of the Treasury Department for regulating commercial intercourse with and in the States declared in insurrection, to which these orders refer. Divisional and other Commanding officers should make themselves perfectly familiar with all the orders, regulations, and circulars on the subject.

Transports in the service of the army and navy, and other steamboats moving with goods and merchandise, in conformity to the afore-mentioned regulations of the Treasury Department, should, whilst prosecuting their lawful business, receive all the protection and assistance that the gunboats may be able, without injury to the public service, to give them, and they should be allowed to make proper landings to obtain necessary fuel, avoiding exposed and suspicious localities.

Necessary protection and proper assistance will be given to Treasury Agents in the performance of their duties, under the Treasury Regulations.

Like protection and assistance will be given for obtaining military supplies, in the accessible and controllable portions of the insurrectionary region, to parties duly authorized by the General commanding the Military Department.

Landing the supplies requisite for the Government plantations is a necessary part of the system and is allowable.

Landings for the above-mentioned purpose should be made by daylight only, and then all steamboats should keep pickets out and steam up, and have their pilots and engineers at their respective posts, lines attended, and every precaution observed to prevent boarding and capture.

A sound discretion must be exercised by commanding officers in performing the important and delicate duties confided to them, that the public interests may be properly protected and the policy of the Government promoted.

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding Miss. Squadron.

Mr. W. H. Fry.

Mr. W. H. Fry, the composer and critic, leaves to-day for St. Thomas by the steamer *Emily B. Souder*. Mr. Fry's health has been in a precarious condition for several years. During the Presidential campaign of 1860 he exerted himself with a will that was too great for his strength. A fluent, witty, and powerful speaker, he overtaxed the capacity of an organization that was always more mental than physical. His lungs became affected by too much work of this sort, and it is to repair them that he now goes to the friendly climate of the West Indies. We trust that his most sanguine hopes will be more than realized. Mr. Fry's grief, it will be perceived, comes from politics. His happiness, we are sure, has always been in music. He is unquestionably the most prominent musician that America has yet produced. Two operas from his pen are known to the public—*Leonora* and *Notre Dame de Paris*—both of which were eminently successful. As a critic he leaves a void that cannot easily be filled. His style was trenchant, his observation rapid and correct, his language peculiar but happy, and his manner always that of a gentleman. It is to be hoped that Mr. Fry's recovery may be rapid and permanent, and that he will shortly return to us again to grace a position which he has made honorable by kindly wisdom, genial advice, strict impartiality, and a complete devotion to art.—*N. Y. Times, 16th.*

—The rice-paper tree has been naturalized in New South Wales, and has proved itself to be a very hardy plant, having survived the operation of great heat and cold, moisture and drought. The tree is a native of China, and is known as the source of that peculiar spongy fabric upon which the Chinese paint their gaudy pictures of butterflies, &c.

FOURTH EDITION

FREE MARYLAND.

Congratulatory Visit to President Lincoln.

HE IS COMPLIMENTED FOR HIS DISCRETION.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—This afternoon the Maryland Union State Central Committee formally called upon President Lincoln to congratulate him on his re-election.

Mr. W. H. Purnell, Chairman, in his address, said they felt under deep obligations to him, because, by the exercise of rare discretion on his part, Maryland to-day occupies the proud position of a free State, and they desired that his future administration of the Government, as in the past, might result in the restoration of the Union with universal freedom as its immaculate basis.

The President, in reply, said he would not attempt to conceal his gratification with the result of the election. He had exercised his best judgment for the good of the whole country, and to have the seal of approbation placed on his course was exceedingly grateful to his feelings.

He expressed his belief that the policy he had pursued was the best, and the only one which could save the country.

He repeated what he had said before, that he indulged in no feelings of triumph over any one who had thought or acted differently from himself. He had no such feeling towards any living man.

He thought the adoption of a free State Constitution for Maryland was "a big thing," and a victory for the right worth a great deal more than the part of Maryland in the election, although of the latter he thought well, too.

In conclusion, he repeated what he had previously said, namely, "Those who differed from and opposed us will see that their defeat was better for their own good than if they had been successful."

Some time was spent in pleasant intercourse, the President relating several anecdotes appropriate to the occasion.

Loss of the Ship Ocean Pearl.

BOSTON, November 17.—The ship *Ocean Pearl*, of Boston, from New York for Lisbon, arrived at Tarrazona on October 27. Her pilot anchored her, but before she could get a *pratique* to go inside the mole, a furious gale came on, which drove the ship ashore, and she became a total wreck. All hands were saved.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Stocks are lower; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Cumberland preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 120¾; Reading, 134; Hudson River, 118; Canton Co., 57½; Erie 95¼; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 36¾; Treasury 7 30s, 113; 10 40s, 97; 5-20s, 103; Coupon 6s, 110½; Registered 110; U. S. 6s of 1867, 122; Gold opened at 218½, now held at 124¾.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the night of the 20th of October last JAMES CAMPBELL was murdered in Chesnut above Sixth street, by some person or persons unknown; now know ye, that I, ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, do hereby offer the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to whomsoever shall give such information as to secure the arrest and conviction of the person or persons by whom such murder was committed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the City of Philadelphia, this sixteenth day of November A. D. 1864.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11-17-2t

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL. PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR,"

is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain:—That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, be and they are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, so soon after the first day of July, 1865, as can be done in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 1, 1865. P. L. 264.]

Section 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works mentioned in the first section hereof, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sums of money as the Trustees may require, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and without requiring the payment of any money therefor; the City Treasurer is hereby directed on the requisition of the Trustees to issue certificates of the loan of the City of Philadelphia in such amounts and to such parties as they shall designate not exceeding said sum.

Said loan to be used for the conversion of the stock of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the principal thereof to be payable at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such conversion, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof. The certificates of said loan shall be in the usual form in which certificates hereafore have been issued on the requisition of said trustees, and shall be transferable at the office of the City Treasurer.

Section 3. That the said Trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works, the sum of twelve per centum per annum on the amount borrowed by virtue of this ordinance, for the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and of redeeming the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable; and on or before the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June in every year, until the said loan is redeemed, the sum of six per centum on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan, as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans to the said Gas Works, or in any other loans of the City of Philadelphia, as a sinking fund, which is hereby specifically pledged to the repayment of said loan; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan, shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards the extinguishment of the other loans of the said Gas Works, if any, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Upon taking possession of the works, pipes, &c., conveyed under authority of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report to Councils of the property, real and personal, to be conveyed, and the assessed value; and the said Trustees shall have, with respect to said works, pipes, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already entrusted to their care.

Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to carry out the various trusts committed to them by Ordinance of June 30, 1841, to increase, extend, locate, and improve in the most economical manner the pipes, meters, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens for gas light, the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the price of gas and the several products of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary; the said price of gas to be the same for all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works under the control of the Trustees.

Section 6. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION

Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers, daily, for six weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 27th day of October, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor;" and the said Clerk at the stated meeting of Councils next after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, shall present to Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 10-31-1w

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 10, 1864.

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at Giesboro Depot, in open market, till December 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $190 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. ERIN,
Colonel in charge First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.

11-14-15t

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the most unparalleled success. Immunities from the evils resulting from quacks in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-6f

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 431 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-2ms

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. sc6-3m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN MEAL.
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1864.

Sealed Proposals are invited until the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with

THREE HUNDRED (300) BARRELS OF CORN MEAL, to be delivered at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, or at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C., at such time as the Government may direct, after five days' notice.

The Corn Meal to be delivered in good sound sour barrels, each containing one hundred and eighty-six (186) pounds of the best corn ground, and of good merchantable quality, and will be inspected and tested as required.

Proposals will be made in such terms as the Government may have for disbursements.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 233 G street, Washington, and endorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal."

S. C. GREENE,
Captain and C. S. V.

11-15-5t

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, November 19, 1864, for the immediate delivery, at the United States Storehouse, Hunter street wharf, of the following articles, viz.:—

One (1) or more heavy (smooth) double mesnam Wrapping Paper.
Three (3) barrels French glue.
Two (two hundred) yards Black and Furniture, assorted sizes.
1 (one) 3 feet Cam pointer Stick.
2 (two) cans Robson Quicksize.
6 (eight) Grasse cans Paint, four (4) No.
200 (two-sixty-five hundred) Card Boards, assorted colors.
1 (three) Poole Bopper (the quarto Cards.
1 (one) Boiling Machine and Fixtures.
1 (one) 50 pounds fine English Inkle, with Spaces and Quoins.
8 (eight) Skins Imitation Russian Leather.
18 (fifty-eight) Skins Blue English Tiole Leather.
1 (one) (gall.) Jar Blue Paste, for Binding Ink.
2 (two) (gal.) Bottles Rose Carmine Ink (for ruling head lines).
1 (one) Mitreing Machine and Lead Cutter (combined).
6 six) Points Single Rule.
6 (one) Dozen Nickel Rule.
2 (two) Fonts Double Rule.

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection or an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for and time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, *and certified to*, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, under whom the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. GEMM,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price.

Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster &c., Depot of Washington.

11-1

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," Class 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be, to be delivered in the city of New York, will be received at the office of Indian Affairs, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 25th day of November, instant, for furnishing the following named articles, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes:—

CLASS No. 1.

MACKINAC BLANKETS, CLOTHS, AND DRY GOODS.

1,950 pairs 2 pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
2,200 pairs 2½ pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 56 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
900 pairs 2 pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 62 by 76 inches, and weigh 6½ pounds.
750 pairs 1½ pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 56 by 70 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
300 pairs 1 pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 52 by 66 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
200 pairs 2 pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
250 pairs 2½ pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 64 by 76 inches, and weigh 9 pounds.
200 pairs 2 pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 66 inches, and weigh 5¾ pounds.
200 pairs 1½ pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
700 pairs 3¼ pt. Green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
300 pairs 3 pt. Green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
300 pairs 2½ pt. Green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3¼ pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 9 pounds.
200 pairs 3 pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
250 pairs 2½ pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
110 pairs 2½ pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
350 pairs 3 pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
350 pairs 2½ pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 1½ pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4 pounds.
1,200 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
1,000 do do do Green Cloth.
1,000 do do do Black Cloth.
1,500 do Gray List Blue Cloth.
1,000 do Saved List Green Cloth.
2,000 do do do Blue Cloth.
2,000 do do do Scarlet Cloth.
100 dozen 8 4 Wool Shawls.
100 do 6 4 do
1,800 pounds Linen Thread (No. 40.)
1,500 do Cotton Thread.
30 gross Worsted Gartering.
25,000 yards Calico.
30,000 do Merrimac.
10,000 do Turkey Red.
10,000 do Blue Denims.
10,000 do Cottonades.
15,000 do Brown Cotton Drilling.
10,000 do Bed Ticking.
1,500 do Satinets.
2,000 do Kentucky Jeans.
10,000 do Osnaburgs.
25,000 do Unbleached Domestic Sheeting.
7,500 do Bleached do do
2,000 do Checks, Stripes, and Plaids.
5,000 do Flannels, assorted.
3,000 do Plaid Linseys.
1,000 pounds Brown Gilling Twine.
500 do do Cotton Mattie.
2,000 Flannel Shirts.
2,500 Calico Shirts.
300 dozen Plaid Madras Handkerchiefs.
200 do Printed Cotton do

CLASS NO. 2.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

250 Frock Coats, Indigo Blue Broadcloth.
200 Pants do do
200 Vests, do do
200 Blue Satinet Frock Coats.
200 do Pants.
200 do Vests.
100 Steel-mixed Satinet Frock Coats.
100 do do Pants.
200 Cadet-mixed Satinet Frock Coats.
200 do do Pants.
200 do do Vests.

CLASS NO. 3.

HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

1,500 pounds Brass Kettles.
100 nests Japanned Kettles.
200 Camp Kettles.
30 dozen 7 quart Tin Pails.
50 do 6 do
125 do Tin Cups.
300 do Scrub Axes.
350 do Fish Hooks.
200 do Fish Lines.
100 do Coarse Tooth Combs.
50 do Fine Tooth Combs.
25 do Scissors.
75 do Shears.
40 do Weeding Hoes.
2 do Grubbing Hoes.
75 do Hand Saw Files.
1,000 Flying Fans.
50 dozen Basting Spoons.
100 do Iron Table Spoons.
250 do Axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ lbs. each.
50 do Half Axes, Loaded, to weigh 3½ lbs.
10 do Pine Mirrors.
10 do Spades, Arms No. 2.
10 do Shovels, Arms No. 2.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are of foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a bid under the article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must, in all respects, conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office, the prices bids will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected. In which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind of quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received, on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule, at the prices proposed, and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department, and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not bona fide manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles; the proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, for which they are to be furnished, and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification or proposed modification, or condition whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading:—"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the service of the Indian Department, dated November 5, 1864, the following articles, at the prices therein affixed (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for), deliverable in the city of New York by the 1st day of March next, or at such time or times during the year 1865, as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words 'in whole or in part,' if more than one class is proposed for), I (or we) will within twenty days thereafter enter into contract accordingly; and give security satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same." Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States judge or district attorney:—"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them), according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian Goods, dated November 5, 1864; and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States judge or district attorney.

No proposal will be considered which does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

11-5-10t&st

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Urethral Feelings.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucchorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "Male or "Female," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" in *action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Sarsaparilla or Iron*.

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once*.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and